

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XLI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1796.

To the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Gazette of Saturday last some objections to a doctrine which I had advanced in a preceding paper, I conceive it to be proper to make some further observations on the subject; and though I do not wish to engage in a political controversy, I am happy in discussing the question (as far as it is requisite that I should discuss it at all) with a writer possessing the good sense & temper which is discovered in the communication signed "Another Constitutionist."

There are four objections which he makes to the petition that the members of the last Assembly are by the twenty-fourth section of the first article excluded for one year from the legislature and from the electoral body. I will examine them in order;—though not from any wish to establish the position, but merely with the view of investigating the truth. 1. It is objected by your correspondent that neither members of the Assembly nor electors, are in common or political language, titled officers. We are very prone to judge of the general import of words, from the idea formed at the moment in our own minds, by the use made of them in some particular instance. Fearing that I might be in the present case under a delusion of this kind, I turned over some pages, in which I expected to meet with the word in question, and accordingly found that in the constitution of New-York, section 25; in the old constitution of Pennsylvania, ch. 1, sec. 5, ch. 2, sec. 7, 18 and 23, and in the acts of Congress of 1789, chap. 1, sec. 2, the word officer or office is used with reference to the members of the legislative department. But I might have saved myself the trouble; for I perceived that in the very section of our own constitution which has led to the discussion, the word office is expressly applied to the place of a senator or representative. It is enacted, that they shall not within one year be appointed to any office, the emoluments of which were increased whilst they were in office.

2. The second objection is, that the compensation they receive is so small that it can only be considered as a reimbursement of their expenses, and not as an emolument.—There would be considerable weight in this observation; could it be made apparent that there is any such pointed distinction as it implies between the word emolument and the words compensation, pay and wages, which are the terms used when speaking of their salary in the constitution, and in the act of Assembly lately passed respecting it. But I know of no authority for any distinction which would at all affect the present question. In fact strictly speaking, the pay which they receive is neither an emolument nor a compensation, if their loss of time be taken into the account: though it is to be considered that it is at any time in their power to render it a very adequate emolument. Did I conceive that your correspondent is a man attached to party, I would warn him of the consequences of the distinction which he makes, as it would be nearly as applicable to the case of the governor, and justify an opinion that the emoluments of his office were so far from being increased by the last legislature, that the additional salary they allow will not defray the additional expenses they impose.

3. The next objection (which I think was in some degree anticipated in my last) is that by extend-

ing to the members of the legislature the operation of the 24th section, we should render superfluous the clause which provides, that no alteration in their pay shall take effect during the existence of the legislature which make it. To this I would reply, that in an instrument of writing comprehending such a vast variety of particulars, framed in a popular assembly, altered and amended, no doubt, day after day, we may naturally expect some instances of repetitions—some cases of particular provisions being made for objects which, notwithstanding, might have been safely left to the operation of more general regulations. And it is to be observed, that the sixth section of the second article directs that the compensation to the governor shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected: which is as superfluous and unnecessary, as the clause which relates to the members of the Assembly.

4. It is further contended, that the exclusion of members of the legislature for one year afterwards from the same office, in consequence of their increasing the salary connected with it, would in fact operate as a provision that there should be no alteration. I have not, it is true, a very minute knowledge of the characters which are featured through every part of the State: but I cannot persuade myself that they are so attached to office, as to be ready to retain it at all events, and that rather than abandon for a time the post of honour which they fill, they can make up their minds to any terms, however disadvantageous and humiliating.

But after all, I do not pretend to have a decided opinion as to the intention of the framers of our constitution. I know not of any legitimate method of ascertaining their intentions, than by having recourse to the instrument itself: and that, I think, by every fair rule of construction involves the legislative and executive officers in one common predicament.

I have thus endeavored to establish the existence of a certain constitutional regulation: but I would, by no means, be understood as maintaining the necessity or importance of it. The mind of a freeman revolts at any restrictions, not indispensable, upon the will of the people. All antecedent rules tending to circumscribe the judgment and conduct of the citizens when exercising their original rights, have an unfavourable effect upon the mind: they supercede, private deliberation: they destroy the motives for the exercise of mental penetration: they repress the native vigour and energy of the mind, and exchange men for machines.

As to constitutional regulations in general, they will seldom be of material effect when there is any real occasion for them. Ingenuity and sophistry will always be at hand to explain them away, when it is found convenient to do so. When a people are debased, they will sink though they possess the best of constitutions. Whilst they are virtuous and enlightened, the shortest one will be sufficient. The surest way to make them virtuous and enlightened, is to impart a PARTICIPATION OF SELF-DEPENDENCE: it is to make them see and feel that every thing rests upon their own virtue and wisdom—that they must be the makers of their own fortune.

If, indeed, you are jealous of the people; if you shrink from the task of illuminating the public mind, and, as a substitute for know-

ledge, introduce the checks and balances of aristocracy: you must, no doubt, introduce other checks to fetter aristocracy itself. If, instead of intrusting your family, you fix a tiger in your hands to terrify them, you must, to be sure, procure a chain to save them from destruction. But let the tiger and the chain be rejected together. Let the great family of the people govern themselves; and it will be their interest to govern well. Let them be fairly represented, and acknowledge no checks but justice and truth. Their form of constitution will be short and simple; but it will be full enough and forcible enough to ensure their freedom so long as they merit it.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.  
June 22, 1796.

LONDON, April 5.

THREE Hamburg mails arrived yesterday, and Ministers received dispatches from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The letters and journals bring no intelligence whatever, with respect to peace or war, from which any conclusion can be drawn. Things remain precisely in the same state of alarming ambiguity as before; and we may therefore rest assured that whatever propositions may have been made, the French Directory have given them a decided negative.

They seem to be aware that since Mr. Pitt has had resort to scheme, of finance, as foreign to the established practice of England, as they are inconsistent with its true credit, or real situation begins to be understood; and the bank itself confesses the danger of our further continuance in this deplorable system.

Mr. Pitt must prepare himself for the emergency—all trade is suspended—all confidence at an end—all the money which used to go to the maintenance and support of commerce is now drawn within the vortex of a speculation in the funds, which threatens the superstructure itself with ruin. It is now for the minister to prove that he deserves the popularity which he enjoys—that he has not departed from the beaten course in vain, but has listened to a set of counsellors whose resources are equal to their ingenuity, and who have moderation to undertake no more than they are able to perform.

Mr. Boyd and the other gentlemen of the committee, appointed to enquire into the causes of the present scarcity of money, go up to Mr. Pitt this day, with several propositions upon which they have agreed. It will be a happy conference for England, if they can suggest the means of restoring the credit of their country. Sir James Spenser makes the seventh member.

Letters by the Hamburg mail, bring an account of a most important failure at Berlin. A great commercial house has stopped payment for seven millions of six-dollars, above one million four hundred thousand pound sterling. The consequences of this are expected to be felt in a most alarming way at Hamburg, which is now, through the wisdom of our ministers, become a counting house to London.

April 6.

A letter from Genoa dated the 6th ult. says that the people of the island of Sardinia have succeeded so far in their insurrection, that they have established themselves in every strong post, have declared themselves in a state of revolution, and have sent deputies to Paris to declare their attachment to the French people, and to solicit their

protection and assistance in framing a constitution on the principles of freedom.

Since the arrival of Salicetti at the French army in Italy, no one doubts their intention of renewing hostilities in that quarter, and of pulling their attack upon Piedmont and Lombardy with all possible vigour. This commissioner, known by the capture of Toulon, has left his place in the legislature to his suppliant, in order to direct this great expedition. His character for vigour, skill and resource is very high; and he is extremely popular with the army, which amounts to 600,000 men. It is supposed that they were prevented only from commencing the campaign, by a heavy fall of snow towards the end of February, and the extreme severity of the weather.

Letters have been received at the Hague, which mention that the French in the West-Indies have taken three British slave ships, with 1112 slaves on board.

The accounts from Holland state that a proclamation from the National Convention has been published at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other marine towns. A tent is erected in the great market place at Rotterdam, where musical instruments play, and liquor is given gratis to excite men to enter the navy. Each sailor receives a bounty of forty florins, or half if he goes on board before the twelfth of April.

This proclamation incenses against the British ministers for having by their influence and perfidy plunged the Dutch nation into an unjust and destructive war.

It reminds the people of the ancient glory of the Dutch navy, and recounts the triumphs of Ruyter and Tromp; and exhorts all true patriots to exert themselves to the utmost in improving the state of the navy, on the strength of which the security of their liberty must alone depend.

MENTZ, March 17.

The advanced posts, of both parties on the Upper Rhine, are now hardly two hundred paces distant from each other. When they are relieved they shake hands, & treat each other in as friendly a manner as if they belonged to one party.

COBLENZ, March 17.

The French continue to throw up works in front of the bridge on the Moselle. They are constructing ironworks on the Peurburg, and the whole hill is about to be converted into a kind of Citadel. Preparations are also making on their side to establish a bridge of boats near Wiesl.

PARIS, 12 Germinal, April 1.

It has been considerably reported, that the armistice between our armies and that of the Austrians on the Rhine has been prolonged for four months. It has been further said, that Citizen Bacher, first French Secretary, of legation in Switzerland, had just arrived at Paris with important dispatches from Barthelmy. If these two facts be true, we may conclude that serious negotiations are about to be opened.

We are assured that negotiations are now carrying on at Paris, with such activity as to give room to hope for a speedy result alike happy and astonishing. They even go so far as to say, that the day before yesterday the preliminaries were on the point of being signed between the Directory and a Charge d'Affaires from the Emperor, with a new Diplomatic Agent, who arrived from Balle veiled with pow-



ers from the English government, started fresh difficulties, by joining in the negotiation. We quote reports without vouching for their truth.

If report may be credited, Merlon of Douay is to go as Ambassador to Vienna, and is to be succeeded, as Minister of Police, by Mathieu, Member of the Council of Five Hundred.

A letter from London, dated 1st Germinal, March 21st, states that a convention has been entered into between the French and Austrian Generals to remove their respective armies to the distance of thirty leagues from each other. For this purpose the letter states that the Austrians had already begun to cross the Rhine.

#### FRANCOFORT, March 15.

The reports of peace and war have succeeded each other with great rapidity throughout Germany, within this last fortnight. Letters from Vienna even give reason to believe, for an instant, that a plan of pacification was on the tapis, and that, but for the obtuseness of the Minister of State, Baron Thugot, who thwarted the pacific views of Marshal Clerfayte, it would already have been carried into execution. Be that as it may, we are assured that it is in contemplation to hold a general Congress of all the Belligerent Powers at Constance, in order to attempt to bring about a general pacification.

#### GENOVA, March 10.

The commotions which have prevailed for some time past in Sardinia, have now assumed the most serious aspect. The insurrection against the ancient government has become general.

#### BASLE, March 18.

We have just received letters from Italy, which assure us that the French have taken possession of the Genoese fortress of La Penna, of the fortresses of Savona, and of a great part of the river. They have also demanded permission to put a garrison in the Genoese fort of Novoli. By this means the army of Italy is in possession of a sufficient number of strong places to push the war with vigour in the Milanese and Monteferrat, and to cover their retreat in case of misfortune.

It is thought that the presence of 60,000 Frenchmen will also render the Genoese very tractable, on the demand which the French government has made of a loan of 30 millions.

On the other hand we learn that the Austrians and the King of Sardinia are making the greatest preparations for the campaign in Italy: that ten thousand Austrians had arrived at Vicenza; that a much larger body of troops were on their march; and that a levy of one man in four has taken place throughout the dominions of Victor Amadeus, which has already produced 20,000 recruits.

#### HAGUE, March 20.

We have just learned that the Dutch Squadron which sailed from the Texel, has been in sight of an English Squadron, and that an engagement was expected to take place. Notwithstanding the secrecy observed as to the destination of our fleet, a report got abroad some time ago that it was bound to the Cape of Good Hope; since, however, we have known that the crews were not complete, and that the ships were supplied with provisions for a few months only, this report has ceased to be credited; and it is now presumed that the Squadron has sailed for Brest to join a fleet fitting out there.

#### March 22.

Several couriers have reached this place in the course of the last three days; but the contents of their dispatches have not transpired. The Swedish Minister resident here, has received one from Paris. It is said that affairs of great importance are on the tapis.

#### BORDERS of the RHINE, March 19.

We learn that all the Austrian regiments, even those of the advanced posts, have received orders to bring up their magazines. We infer from this disposition, that a new suspension of arms may be agreed upon for an undetermined period, and that in the interval a general peace may be concluded. The Prussian Minister at Paris, Mr. Sandes, has presented a strong note to the Directory, on the subject of the Fortified Towns that have been ordered to be levied, and is now levying, in the Prussian territories on the Rhine.

#### CADIZ, March 1.

Several English privateers have attacked Spanish vessels. They have given it as an excuse, that, as Spain had made peace with France, it was natural to conclude that that country was at war with Great Britain.

#### COPENHAGEN, April 1.

In the course of this week two couriers have been dispatched from hence to Paris, while dispatches concern the negotiations for peace.

#### COPENHAGEN, March 14.

Vice Admiral Cate has been appointed to the command of the Squadron, now striving for the protection, this summer, of the Danish flag, and the security of our commerce in the North Seas. The Squadron will consist of five seventy-four's, three sixty-four's, and five frigates. Vice Admiral Nordkald will be appointed to the command of the Swedish Squadron which will be united with that of Denmark.

It is said that Grouvel, Minister of the French Republic and acknowledged as such, will be shortly going to Paris on a short visit.

#### STRASBURGH, 2d Germinal.

I hasten to communicate to you very welcome news; the day before yesterday, Citizen Bacher set off in great haste for Paris; and it is at this moment said that he went to carry to the Directory Articles of peace received by an extraordinary courier from Citizen Bartheleny. As soon as I have a confirmation of this news, I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

#### CHARLES TON, May 20.

The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the brig Aurora, who arrived the day before yesterday from Surinam.

On the second instant, being then in lat. 21, long. 68, fell in with a fleet of eleven sail of armed ships, shortly after was spoke by the commander, who sent his boat aboard the Aurora. It proved to be a fleet from France, with troops on board, bound to Cape Francois. The officer who came on board informed, that they had captured in the European seas eleven sail of transports, with troops and stores on board, from England bound for Jamaica; which they had sent for France.

Capt. Phillips says, that 8 ships of the fleet appeared to him to be 74 and 64 gun ships, which had been cut down, and had one tier of guns; the other was a large transport—they appeared very full of men. The officer said but a few minutes on board of the Aurora; he expected they would make their port in two or three days.

#### NEW-YORK, May 20.

Saturday morning arrived the Snow Mermaid, Captain Hawley, in twenty days from St. Bartholomew's. By the arrival of the Mermaid we have information that the British made an attack on St. Lucie, a few days previous to Captain Hawley's departure from St. Bartholomew's, and that they were completely defeated. The loss of

from our information, was immensely great. Three transports, with wounded on board, had gone to Guadaloupe, and a reinforcement was sent for, in order to renew the attack. The general opinion, however, at St. Bartholomew's, was, that their scheme would prove abortive, as the French were well fortified.

As soon as the English fleet hove in sight, the French commander hoisted the bloody flag, and fought under it during the whole action, as at Leogane.

#### IMPORTANT.

By letters received in this city we are informed, that Capt. Harris arrived at Bolton from the Cape of Good Hope, brings intelligence of that place being taken by the French.

Capt. Harris, from India mentions that he was informed from two pilots, that he reached North Island from Batavia, while he lay there, that the French had taken the Cape of Good Hope. This news appears extraordinary when compared with other recent information from that place.

Eight English country ships had been captured by the French in the Straights of Malacca. One only was retaken.

CHRISTOPHER GORE Esq. Commissioner from the United States, to settle the American claims for British spoliation, was to sail from Bolton on Wednesday last, for London.

LORD DORCHESTER is said to be on his return to England from Canada; and is to be succeeded in the temporary command by Lieut. Gov. COL. SIMCOE.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

It appears that Mr. Vander Horst our Consular Agent, has announced the danger our vessels may still be exposed to from the Algerine cruizers; and which it appears will be likely to continue until the actual determination of our government is known, respecting the treaty lately negotiated with them.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a merchant in New-York, dated April 4, we are informed that Mr. Humphreys had advised Masters of vessels bound up the Straights not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the ransom money from the United States having expired, and no cash yet come to hand.

Captain Barney is appointed to the command of a French 64 gun ship.

Yesterday arrived here, the snow Fair Hope, from London, which port the left on the eighth of April, and cruised on the eleventh. From the rumours which prevailed in the city of preliminary articles of peace having been signed between France and Austria we expected to be able to communicate some intelligence of importance to our readers. We never were more disappointed. We have in our hands the London Morning Chronicle to the eighth, which are unusually barren. Hostilities, it appears, have not commenced; but the prospects of peace which they hold out is but faint:—Negotiations are certainly on foot. The following extract of a letter will shew the foundation upon which the rumours of peace probably rest.

#### April 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London dated fifth of April 1796.

We send you some newspapers of late dates by this conveyance, you will find by them that an expectation of an immediate peace is generally prevalent, and great speculations on our funds are going forward on the same opinions. We confess, however, we think this opinion slightly taken up, and the speculation it hath given rise to ruinous.

We hear that Preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on: Yesterday our markets sunk at least 10s per quarter. The Adventures in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice still more. American wheat, 66s, a 70s. per quarter. Indian corn, 40s. a 44s. per quarter. Flour, 20s 6 a 3s. per cwt.—And the prices merely nominal.

#### Lexington June 25.

On the 1 inst. the Congress of the U. S. adjourned to the first Monday in December next; During their session, they passed fifty-five laws, of which the following are titles of such as have not been heretofore published in this paper.

An act to indemnify the estate of the late Major General Nathaniel Greene, for a certain bond entered into by him, during the late war.

An act to alter the session of the circuit courts in the district of Vermont and Rhode-Island; and for other purposes.

An act relative to quarantine.

An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

An act making further provision for the expenses attended the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

An act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourne.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the acts therein mentioned.

An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States.

An act to regulate the compensation of clerks.

An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States.

An act providing passports for ships and vessels of the United States.

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intitled, "An act, to alter and amend the act intitled, "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar."

An act making an appropriation to satisfy certain demands attending the late insurrection and to increase the compensation to jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States.

An act limiting the time for the allowance of drawback on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and allowing a drawback upon such spirits exported in vessels of than less 20 tons, by the Mississippi.

An act providing relief to the owners of bills within the United States, for a limited time and in certain cases.

An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.

An act for the admission of the State of Tennessee into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the year 1796.

An act making further appropriations for the year 1796.

\* \* \* Advertisements omitted this week shall appear in our next.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, a bay Horse, seven years old, fifteen hands high, flax all round, two white hind feet, a white stripe on his nose, branded on the near thigh B, appraised to \$15.

Edward Talbot.

May 23, 1796.

#### LOOK HERE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and pay off their arrears before the first day of August next, as he expects to move out of Lexington about that time. Those who neglect this notice, cannot look for any farther indulgence, as he expects none from tools to whom he is indebted.

CHAS. SUMPTION.



# FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,  
HAVE just imported and now opening  
at their store in Lexington, opposite  
the Court House, a large and beautiful as-  
ortment of well selected MERCHANDIZE,  
suited to the present season, which they  
will sell on very moderate terms for CASH  
and HIRE.

May 27, 1796.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS opened in the house above adjoining  
Mr. H. Merchants Tavern, lately  
occupied by Mr. William Churchill & for-  
merly by Mr. Benjamin Stout, a neat and  
well chosen assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of on very moderate  
terms for cash & country produce.

W. H. LAM WEST.

LEXINGTON January 22 1796.

## For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,  
ENTERED for maj. John Mobley, de-  
ceased, and patented in the name of Little-  
berry, lying in the town of Verifille, in the  
county of Scott, and containing about  
ten thousand acres, beginning at one hundred  
poles above the mouth of a creek that  
runs into main Licking on the north east  
side, about four miles below the fourth fork  
of Licking, and extending in a line running  
in a survey; it is unnecessary to describe  
the land, as the purchaser will be disposed  
to make the necessary enquiries previous to  
his making any proposals. The title is sup-  
ported by those who have carefully examined  
it, and is as good as any other title in the  
county of Scott.

James Brown, Atty. in fact  
for Littleberry Mobley, junr.  
Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other  
lands in Kentucky claimed by said Mobley.

## WASHINGTON

To be had at the subscribers and a few  
GENTLE BORDERS  
will be taken, next door to Mr. Hulton the  
saddler, on Main street, Lexington.  
JOSIAS BULLOCK.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Fayette County, June Quarter Session 1796.  
Jonathan Hyatt, Complainant,  
Against  
John Wagglewiler, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant not having entered his ap-  
pearance agreeable to an act of As-  
sembly and the rules of this court, and it  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that he is not an inhabitant of this state;  
therefore, on the motion of the complainant  
by his counsel, it is ordered that the said  
defendant do appear here on the second  
Tuesday in September next, and answer the  
bill of the complainant; and a copy of this  
order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky  
Gazette for two months successively, and  
published some Sunday at the door of the  
Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of  
Lexington, and at the front door of the  
court-house of this county.

(A Copy) Telle  
LEVI TODD, C. Cur.

FOR SALE,  
FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF  
LAND,  
INCLUDING my Mills,

Ware-houses, Ferry, Boat-yard, Or-  
chards, Meadows, &c. Great part of the land  
is first rate—there is belonging to the mills  
about two thousand weight of wrought iron  
proper for merchant business—the walls of  
the lower story of the mill-houses is found,  
and as high as the mill-race—the water  
wheels have received little or no damage by  
the fire; and crops and rounds well seasoned  
may be met to running in four weeks.  
Beams, chains and scales well ironed for  
the purpose of weighing tobacco; and beams,  
chains, weights & iron for scales, for weigh-  
ing flour. Boats may come up from the  
river to the mills in high water, and the  
beautifully situated for merchant business;  
at the mouth of Boone's creek; and may be in-  
closed with about 3000 panels of fence.  
Waggons may pass to and from the landing  
with full loads as can be carried on any o-  
ther road.

At 1 am determined to sell, I will give a  
credit of one or two years for the greatest  
part of the purchase money; and if I can-  
not get the value, will take the best price of-  
fered, and meet in installments till. For  
terms apply to the subscriber near the pre-  
mises.  
ELI CLEVELAND.

June 22, 1796.

## WANTED,

By ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT,  
AT their store in Lexington, a quantity  
of Bacon, Whiskey, Hemp and Coun-  
try Lard; for which a generous price will  
be given.

June 22, 1796.

## AND NOW OPENING

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. Jas.  
Craig, in the town of Verifille, Wood-  
ford county, a handsome assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
suited to the present and approaching sea-  
sons—consisting of dry goods, Wine, French  
Brandy, Lard and Brown Sugar, Shot, Lead,  
Bar Iron, &c. &c. Which he is deter-  
mined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash,  
Country Linnen, Cheese, Bacon, Furr,  
Vangoes and Oats.

He earnestly requests all those indebted  
to him at his late store in Lexington, or by  
note, to come forward and make payment,  
by the twentieth of July next, after which  
time, all those not paid, may expect to have  
their accounts put in the hands of proper  
officers for the collection of the same.

William Shurtliffe,  
Verifille, June 22, 1796.

## TEN DOLLARS

REWARD.  
STOLEN from Peyton Sherr's,  
in Woodford, (on the 17th inst.) a bright bay  
Horse, six years old with a fine, well be-  
lieve a star in his forehead, six months old  
and inclined to stand on his hind legs, and  
laidle spots, about thirteen and half  
hands high, rosy fluted and has paces a  
little, who ever will deliver him back to me  
(at Peyton Sherr's) or to Mr. Sherr shall re-  
ceive ten Dollars reward with all reasonable  
expence.

JOHN HILL.  
June 23 1796.

## FOR SALE,

Several Tracts of LAND,  
LYING on Culey's creek, a branch of  
the Green river, containing in the whole,  
two thousand, six hundred and fifteen acres.  
It begins at the mouth and runs up the  
creek, all for nearly all bottom land, and of  
a good quality. Good houses, negroes,  
or land lying in the settlement will be re-  
ceived in payment—needs of general war-  
ranty will be made, and good security given  
by the purchaser.

SHAS PAYNE.  
Lexington, June 15, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Agreeably to an  
act of assembly entitled "An act to as-  
certain and establish the boundaries of land,  
and for other purposes," I shall attend with  
the commissioners appointed by the county  
court of Shelby, on the third Wednesday in  
July next, being the 22nd day of the month,  
on an entry made in the name of John Kri-  
mley, of one thousand acres, on a tract of  
warrent, No. 1795, on the waters of  
Shelby's creek, to begin at three bound-  
ed Ash trees, to two more, and west, the  
quantity, in order to per-true testimony  
for the establishment of certain claims in said  
entry, and do such other things as may be  
necessary and according to law.

DAVID SHRIVER.  
Shelbyville, March 1795.

## NOTICE

Commissioners appointed  
by the court of Shelby county, will  
meet on the 20th day of July next on an  
entry on preemption warrent of 1000 acres,  
made the 19th of July 1781, in the name  
of James Hannah, lying about six miles up  
Drennon's hill, across on the 4th fork of  
said creek, including a cabin built by Ja-  
cob Newland; then and there to peruse the  
certificates of certain witnesses, respecting  
said entry, and do such other act as shall  
be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

SAMUEL SHANNON,  
Agent for James Hannah.  
June 15, 1796.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against  
taking assignments on two bonds, one  
for 1000 acres of land on the Scioto, given  
by John Beechbridge to Nathaniel Munroe,  
and assigned by him to me; the other from  
John Reed of Bourbon county to me, for  
the payment of one hundred and ten pounds.  
As the above mentioned bonds were left  
in the hands of Mr. Reed at Eatin in Lou-  
isville, about one half of May last, and are  
either lost or mislaid, Mr. John Beech-  
bridge and Mr. John Reed are hereby dis-  
tinguished and required not to charge either  
of said bonds to any other person than my-  
self.  
ABRAHAM STARR.  
June 17, 1796.

Fayette county—April Court of  
Quarter Sessions, 1796.  
Walter Carr, complainant,  
Against  
William Pawling, John  
Smith, Henry Garrett,  
Thomas Johnson & Da-  
niel Callahan, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Henry Garrett,  
Thomas Johnson and Daniel  
Callahan, not having entered their ap-  
pearance agreeable to an act of As-  
sembly and the rules of this court,  
and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the court, that they are no in-  
habitants of this state, therefore,  
on the motion of the complainant,  
it is ordered that they do appear  
here on the second Tuesday in Sep-  
tember next, and answer the bill of  
the complainant;—that a copy of  
this order be inserted in the Ken-  
tucky Gazette for two months suc-  
cessively; published at the door of the  
Presbyterian meeting-house in  
the town of Lexington, some Sun-  
day immediately after divine ser-  
vice, and at the front door of the  
court-house of this county.

(A copy) Telle  
LEVI TODD, C. C.

## LANDS TO BE LEASED

IN the fertile part of Kentucky, on high  
and level ground near the Ohio, of the  
first quality, admirably watered, and afford-  
ing the most luxuriant range for cattle, both  
for summer and winter.  
Seven years rent free will be given for  
planting; or a long lease, at a very easy  
rent, payable in produce. For further par-  
ticulars apply to  
H. TOULMIN,  
At the Secretary in Lexington.

June 16, 1796.

## FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST O-  
PENED,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
MERCHANDIZE.

Well adapted to the present and approach-  
ing season, which he will sell either by re-  
tail or by retail, on very moderate terms for  
Cash, Bacon, Cattle, Bacon, Country Linnen &  
Whiskey.

JAMES MORRISON.  
Lexington, May 23, 1796.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, April Quarter  
Session Court, 1796.

JOHN ANDERSON, Complainant,  
Against  
JAMES PARKER & 2  
WALTER TAYLOR, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendant James Parkery,  
not having entered his appearance agreeable  
to an act of assembly and the rules of this  
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of  
the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this  
state; therefore, on the motion of the complainant  
by his counsel, it is ordered that the said de-  
fendant do appear here on the second Tues-  
day in September next, and answer the bill  
of the complainant; that a copy of this order be  
forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for  
two months successively, and published at the  
door of the Presbyterian meeting house in  
Lexington immediately after divine ser-  
vice, and at the front door of the court  
house of this county.

(A Copy) Telle  
LEVI TODD, C. C. O. S

## FOR SALE,

The PLANTATION  
WHEREON I now live, together with  
180 3/4 acres of LAND, well improved,  
on which is a good Grist and Saw Mill.  
For terms, apply to  
MARKTON CLAY.

June 22, 1796.

## At a Court of Quarter Sessions held

for the County of Hardin, the 23d  
day of February, 1796.

James Nourse, Complainant,  
Against  
George James, John An-  
derson, James Brown,  
Philip Philips & Ebene-  
zer Osburn, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant George James, not having  
entered his appearance agreeable to an act of  
assembly & the rules of this court, and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that  
the said defendant is no inhabitant of this  
commonwealth; on the motion of the com-  
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the  
said defendant do appear here on the fourth  
Tuesday in September next, and answer the  
complaints; and that a copy of this or-  
der be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky  
Gazette for two months successively and  
published at the house of Mr. John Vestres  
two Sundays it being a place of public  
worship, immediately after Divine Service.

D. MAY C. H. G. 2

## Taken up by the subscriber, in

Fayette county, 7 miles from Lexington,  
where the road from Cleveland to a Boulton  
intersects a road leading from Lexington  
to Iron works, a black mare, seven or eight  
years old, rosbred, and perfectly about four  
feet ten inches high, natural trotter, a small  
fauke spot on the near side, and near hind  
four whites, large ears, and a fine looking  
well on, tanned with an old patched leather  
collar, part of a horse shoe clipper; apprais-  
ed to 100.

## LITTLETON ESTIS

STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Fayette County, April Court of  
Quarter Sessions, 1796.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Complainant,  
Against  
NATHAN REAR, Defendant.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant not having entered his ap-  
pearance agreeable to an act of assembly,  
and the rules of this court, and it appear-  
ing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is  
not an inhabitant of this state; therefore,  
on the motion of the complainant, by his  
counsel, it is ordered that the said Defen-  
dant do appear here on the second Tuesday  
in September next, and answer the Com-  
plainant's bill; and that a copy of this or-  
der be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for two months successively, and published  
some Sunday at the Presbyterian meeting  
house in Lexington, immediately after Div-  
ine Service, and at the front door of the  
(at house in this county)

(Copy) Telle  
LEVI TODD, C. C.

## MADISON JR.

April Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.  
Archibald Watt, Complainant,  
Against  
John Patrick and Elizabeth his wife, Cath-  
erine Callaway, Thomas Newell and Nathaniel  
Callaway, Samuel Henderson and Eliza-  
beth his wife, John Holker and Francis  
his wife, Samuel Henderson and Lydia his  
wife, Debra Callaway, James French and  
Keturah his wife, Richard Callaway, John  
Callaway and Ann Callaway, children and  
descendants of Archibald Callaway deceased.

## IN CHANCERY.

YET appearing by affidavit sworn to by the Court,  
I and the complainant John Patrick and Eliza-  
beth his wife, Cath. Callaway, Thomas Newell  
and Nathaniel Callaway, Samuel Henderson and El-  
izabeth his wife, Debra Callaway and Ann Calla-  
way, James French and Keturah his wife, Richard  
Callaway, John Callaway and Ann Callaway, chil-  
dren and descendants of Archibald Callaway deceased,  
agreeable to rule of this Court, they therefore  
order that the said defendants enter their ap-  
pearance here on the first Tuesday in February  
next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that  
a copy of this order be inserted in the Ky Gazette  
for two months successively, and published  
some Sunday immediately after divine service at  
the State meeting-house.

(A Copy) Telle  
Wm. IRVING, C. M. G.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, April Quarter  
Session Court, 1796.

Levi Todd, Complainant,  
Against  
Elizabeth Ridley, Widow of William  
Ridley deceased, and James Ridley,  
Howell Ridley, Henry Willis Ridley,  
and Mary Ridley, infants, heirs, and  
representatives of William Ridley de-  
ceased.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their  
appearance agreeable to an act of assembly  
and the rules of this court, and it appearing  
to the satisfaction of the court, that they  
are not inhabitants of this state; therefore  
on the motion of the complainant by his  
counsel, it is ordered that the said de-  
fendants do appear here on the second Tues-  
day in September next, and answer the bill  
of the complainant; that a copy of this order  
be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for two months successively, and published at  
the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in  
Lexington, immediately after divine ser-  
vice, and at the front door of the court  
house of this county.

(A Copy) Telle  
LEVI TODD, C. Cur.



